

#1: Promote Clarity/ Reduce Confusion

- Avoid superfluous scientific testimony (know your jury's education and attention span)
- Give your expert an outline of your direct well ahead of trial
- <u>Meet</u> w/ your expert whenever possible
- Be careful of out-of-town experts & long delays between defense interviews and trial

#2: Establish Trust w/ Jury

- Competence
- Credibility (willing to concede harmful facts; not argumentative w/ defense)
- Consistent demeanor on direct and cross-exam

#3: Consistency w/ Theme & Theory

- Focus and reiterate specific issues in dispute
- Minimize areas not in dispute

Expert Witness Direct Examinations: Testimony Mechanics

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#1: Use Outlines Instead of Scripts

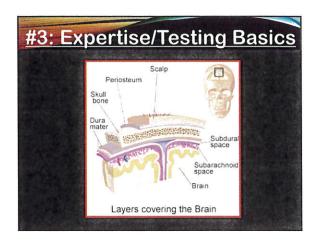
- Outlines promote (your) active listening
- Expert (just as w/ lay) witness testimony needs to be as conversational as possible
- Scripts tend to impede active listening and conversational flow

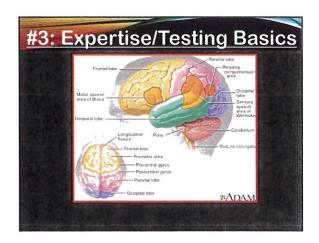
#2: Education & Experience

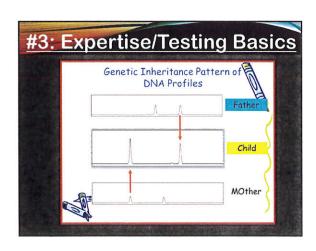
- Elicit only what you need (jurors typically not impressed by lists of committee memberships, guest lectures, etc.)
- Tailor questions on experience/education to the critical aspects of testimony (remember theme and theory)

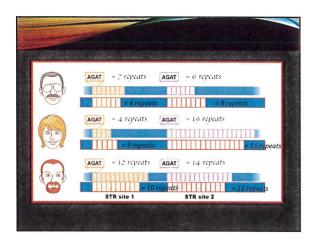
#3: Expertise/Testing Basics

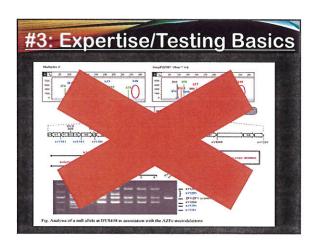
- Educate jury so they understand the critical aspects/evidence (don't overdo it)
- Use visuals where possible







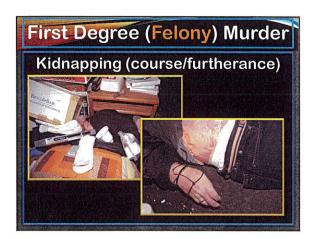


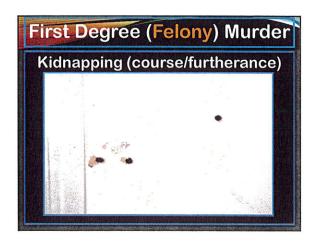


#4: Quality Assurance
• Do NOT cut this short
• Emphasize:
• positive and negative controls;
• independent reviews of results;
laboratory accreditations
analyst proficiency testing
• use of procedures by other labs (FBI, etc.)

#5: Results/Opinions

- Chain of Custody (use exhibits to demonstrate procedures, tracking, etc.)
- Use models and exhibits whenever practical (bullet models for ballistics; allele charts for DNA; photos and injury diagrams for OMEs; etc.)
- Use aspects of 3-pass method to highlight previous testimony and evidence

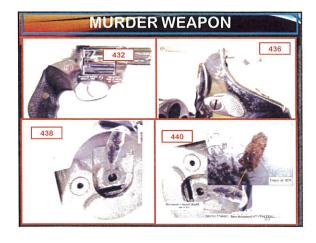






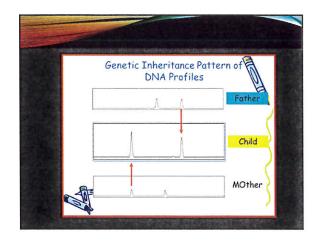


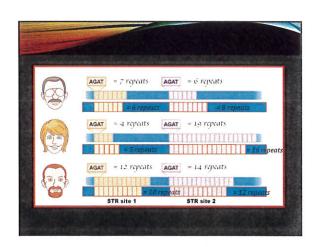




Locus	R.73-194 TR01 (Amp-1)	R.73-194 TR01 (Amp-2)	R.73-194 TR01 (Amp-3)	Thomas Salois (166-194)	Darren Craig (209)	John Murrel (91-234
D8S1179	12, 13, INC	12, 13, INC	12, 13, INC	12, 13	13, 14	10,13
D21S11	[28], 29, 31.2	[29, 31.2], INC	[29, 31.2], INC	29, 31.2	30, 32.2	30, 32.2
DS7S820	[10, 11]	[10, 11]	[10, 11]	10,11	B, 11	9, 11
CSF1PO	12, INC	[12], INC	12, INC	12, 12	10,13	10, 11
D3S1358	14, 17, INC	14, 17, INC	14, 17, INC	14, 17	16,18	18, 18
TH01	7,9.3	[6], 7, 9.3	7, 9.3	7, 9.3	6, 10	6, 7
D13S317	8,[11]	8,[11]	8, INC	8,8	12, 13	11,12
D16S539	11,[13]	11,[13]	11, [13]	11, 13	11,11	11, 12
D2S1338	[19, 27], INC	[19], INC	[19, 27], INC	19, 27	18, 19	17, 20
D19S433	13, 14, INC	13, [14]	13, [14]	13, 14	14, 15.2	13, 14
wa.	16, 17, INC	[14, 16, 17]	16, [17], INC	16, 17	14,16	14, 19
TPOX	[8, 9, 11]	[9, 11], INC	[9, 11]	9, 11	8, 11	8,8
D18S51	[11, 12]	[11, 12], INC	[11, 12], INC	11,12	17,19	14,16
D5S818	12, 12	[11], 12	12	12, 12	11,11	10, 12
FGA	21, INC	[21], INC	21	21,21	21,24	20, 25
Amel	X, Y	X, [Y]	[X, Y]	X, Y	X, Y	X, Y

Locus	R.73-194 TR01 (Amp-1)	R.73-194 TR01 (Amp-2)	R.73-194 TR01 (Amp-3)	Thomas Salois	Darren Craig	John Murrel
D8S1179	12, 13, INC	12, 13, INC	12, 13, INC	12,13	13,14	10,13
D21S11	[28], 29, 31.2	[29, 31.2], INC	[29, 31.2], INC	29, 31.2	30, 32.2	30, 32.2
DS7S820	[10, 11]	[10, 11]	[10, 11]	10,11	8,11	9, 11
CSF1PO	12, INC	[12], INC	12, INC	12, 12	10, 13	10,11
D3S1358	14, 17, INC	14, 17, INC	14, 17, INC	14, 17	16, 18	18, 18
TH01	7, 9.3	[6], 7, 9.3	7, 9.3	7,9.3	6, 10	6, 7
D13S317	8,[11]	8,[11]	8, INC	8,8	12, 13	11, 12
D16S539	11,[13]	11,[13]	11,[13]	11, 13	11,11	11, 12
D2S1338	[19, 27], INC	[19], INC	[19, 27], INC	19,27	18, 19	17, 20
D19S433	13, 14, INC	13,[14]	13,[14]	13, 14	14, 15.2	13, 14
vWA	. 16, 17, INC	[14, 16, 17]	16, [17], INC	16,17	14, 16	14, 19
TPOX	[8, 9, 11]	[9, 11], INC	[9, 11]	9, 11	8,11	8,8
D18S51	[11, 12]	[11, 12], INC	[11, 12], INC	11,12	17, 19	14, 16
D5S818	12, 12	[11], 12	12	12, 12	11,11	10, 12
FGA	21, INC	[21], INC	21	21,21	21,24	20, 25
Amel.	X, Y	X, [Y]	[X, Y]	X, Y	X, Y	X, Y

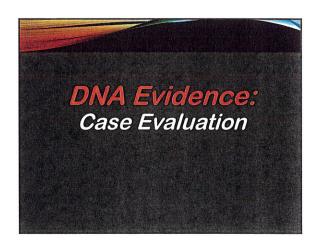




#5: Results/Opinions
• Emphasize independent reviews to bolster results
• If defense challenges accuracy/integrity of evidence or results, elicit testimony that evidence available for defense testing
Be <u>careful</u> of using academic studies

SUZANNE P. STARLING, MD, ET. AL., ANALYSIS OF PERPETRATOR ADMISSIONS TO INFLICTED TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY IN CHILDREN (2004) • Retrospective review of pediatric ITBI cases between 1/1/1981 – 7/81/2001 • Immediate (52) • Extended (5) • S7/81 admission cases onset of injury could be determined. • 52/57 (91%) perpetrators said symptoms occurred immediately

#5: Results/Opinions
 Highlight any expert testimony your witness has done for defense, even almost always called by State (anything is helpful as long as they're willing to testify for defense)
Have your expert sit in to watch defense expert testify if possible (get court pre-approval) or at least review defense expert reports/opinions



Evaluating DNA Results	
Examine DNA results in context w/ all other evidence	
How do the DNA results fit with your case theory?	
Use DNA results in your trial strategy decisions (additional witnesses, additional evidence, witness list, etc.)	
E. L. Shine DAIA Doorth	
Evaluating DNA Results	
Example #1: Cold case murder/sexual assault	
(the "easy" DNA case)	
(the casy bith case)	
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The "easy" DNA case	
1) Single-source profile	
2) No <i>legitimate</i> , alternative explanation for the presence of the profile	
3) No <i>legitimate</i> issues of scene or laboratory contamination	

The "easy" DNA case

Example: State v. Gregory Tamplin

- Offense date: 11/13/90
- Summary: Black male, mid-20s, braids, forced his way into Vs' apartment, shot and killed male victim and raped female. Female V called 911, taken to hospital for sex assault exam. Female V did not know attacker.

The "easy" DNA case

Example: State v. Gregory Tamplin

 Swabs taken during exam, semen noted. (DNA testing in infancy)

Hunt for suspect ends by Jan. 1991

The "easy" DNA case

Example: State v. Gregory Tamplin

1996—Gregory Tamplin forces his way into another apartment w/ an accomplice. Tamplin attempts to rape the sole female occupant at gunpoint. Victim fights back and Tamplin and accomplice forced to flee. Victim notes license plate of car and both men captured and arrested.

The "easy" DNA case

1998—Tamplin convicted of 1996 incident and sent to prison (release date 2017)

2002—Tamplin files a motion for postconviction relief; demands DNA testing from 1996 incident. Surprise!!: Semen from victim's sweatpants matches Tamplin. **Tamplin's DNA loaded onto GODIS**

The "easy" DNA case

2007—TPD cold case detectives begin reviewing 1990 case. In collaboration w/ PCAO's cold case unit, blood and semen stains sent in for DNA testing.

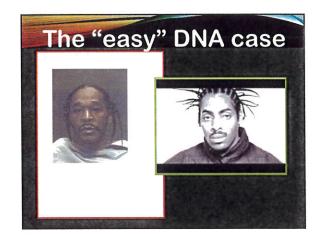
July 2007—TPD crime lab receives CODIS match to Tamplin for blood and semen stains from 1990 case.

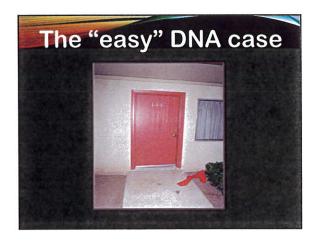
The "easy" DNA case

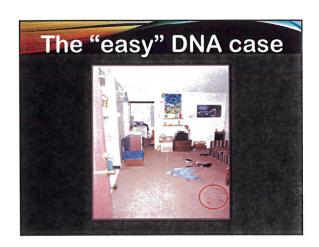
Dec. 2007—PCAO indicts Tamplin on first degree murder, sexual assault, etc.

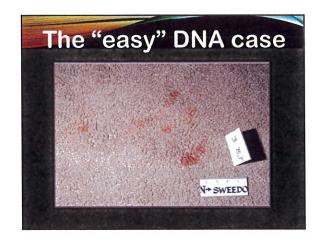
July 2009—Jury convicts Tamplin on all charges

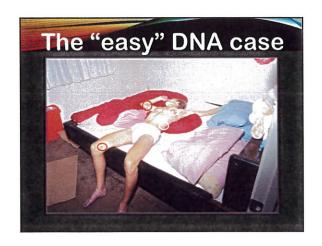
Aug. 2009—Judge Lee sentences Tamplin to 39 years—new release date is 2056 (91 y.o.)







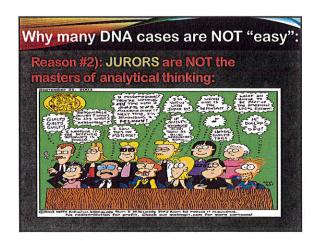


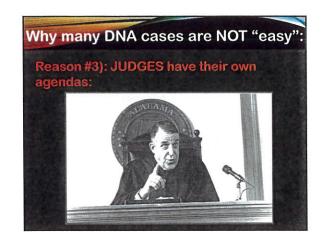


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Locus	Geograpy lastingsin (3P-E)	Female Victim (1MH-5)	Male Victim (2NG)	Sex Kif Swabs (1MH-4 SP)	Carpet Stain (381-8)	Yellow Robi Stain (2MH-1 SP)
D351358	16, 16	16, 17	14, 15	14, 16	16, 16	(14, 15), 16
/WA	16, 16	16, 16	16, 18	16, 16	16, 16	16, (18)
FGA	19, 25	21, 21	21, 22	19, 25	19, 25	19, (21, 22) 25
Amel.	X, Y	x, x	X, Y	X, Y	X, Y	X, Y
D8S1179	15, 14	14, 14	11, 15	15, 16	15, 16	(11), 15, 16
D21511	31, 32	30, 32.2	28, 29	31, 32	31, 32	(28, 29), 31
D18551	12, 14	16, 19	16, 16	12, 16	12, 16	12, 16
D55818	11, 11	11, 11	11, 11	11, 11	11, 11	11, 11
D13\$317	13, 13	10, 11	12, 13	13, 13	13, 13	(12), 13
D7\$820	10, 12	8, 12	10, 10	10, 12	10, 12	10, 12
D165539	11, 11	11, 12	9, 9	11, 11	11, 11	(9), 11
гнот	7. 9	6, 6	7, 9.3	7. 9	7, 9	7, 9, (9.3)
	8.8	11, 11	8, 11	8.8	8.8	8, (11)

Why many DNA cases are NOT "easy": 1) NOT because defense attorneys are better educated about DNA (although some are) 2) NOT because defense experts are better able to convince jurors to distrust DNA evidence (contamination, statistics, etc.) 3) NOT even because of the "CSI Effect"

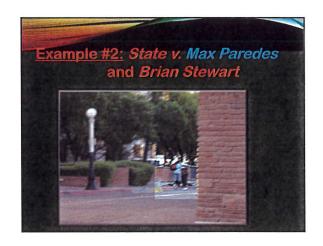
Why many DNA cases are NOT "easy": Reason #1): Alternative explanations for DNA (or DNA not dispositive): a) D claims sex was consensual; b) D resided at residence prior to murder; c) *** D points finger at codefendant

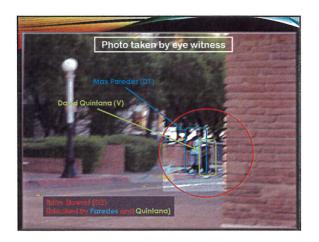


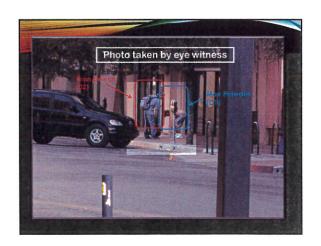


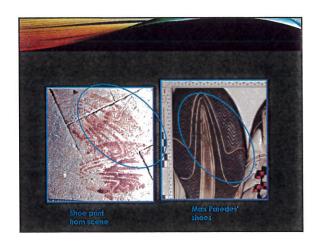


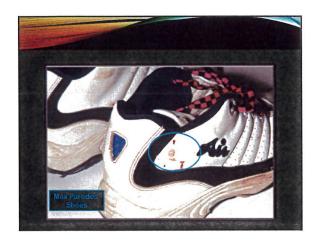
Evaluating DNA Res	ults
Example #2: Co-defendant mur	der

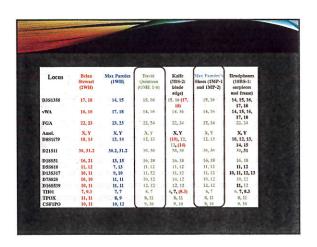


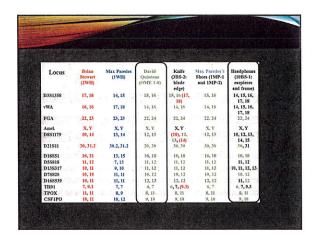












Max Paredes: "I didn't fight anyone—he (Brian Stewart) did.... I was just standing there... I tried to pull Brian away, but he was drunk and crazy."

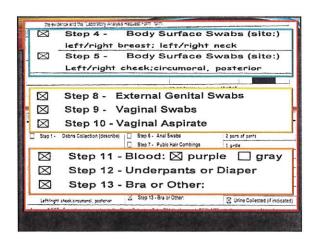
Brian Stewart: "I'm homicidal, suicidal, and psychotic." (and he had the murder weapon in his pocket when arrested)

Eye Witness (photos): Ran to victim after Paredes and Stewart were out of sight. Witness calls 911 and tells operator that victim told him "THEY stabbed me."

At first Paredes trial, Court refused to allow eye witness to testify as to V's statement (despite clear indications it was present sense impression)



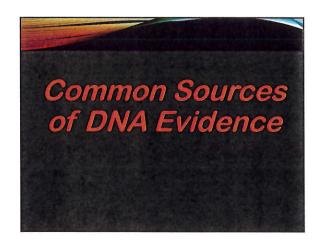
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A man assaulted me. He took me to the Casa Grande desert.	
He kissed my neck and breast. I	
He was kissing me all over my face.	
de put his tongue in one of my ears,	
He made me perform oral sex with a condom .	
Examiner's Signature: Title: RN	
Bis CASSADEHTStov. As stated by ☑ Paterix □ Guardan □ Other (Name):	
He penetrated me while my back was facing him.	
would use force to control may hands. I kept telling him No. No. He told me to short my meath then he would cover my mouth. He was apprig ator of things. If I seram or run away he was poing to keep my things and something ws goons happen to me I I started there by myself, he didn't somak much soenism.	
He used force for everything.	
I kept telling him No, No. He told me to shut my mouth	
Visit Direc any use of force?	
Oce 2 pitert know assallaritis?	
TA BURGOS SOU DO 1 MONTHLY ACRES HISCHEL SAM (DAIL	
DATE OF ASSAULT: (mm/dd/yy) 02/17/13 TIME OF ASSAULT: (24 hour clock) approx 1800-1900	
DATE OF EXAM: (mm/dd/yy) 02/17/13 TIME OF EXAM: (24 hour clock) 2310	
Prior to exam/evidence collection has the patient:	
☑ Urinated ☐ Showered ☐ Wiped/washed	
□ Defecated □ Bathed □ Changed clothes □ Douched □ Brushed teath / used mouthwash / flossed (circle) □ Into	
☐ Vomited ☐ Had food / drank / chewed gum (circle)	

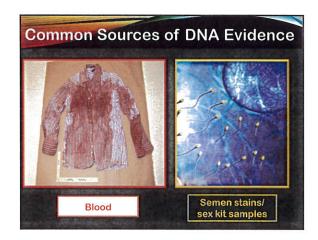


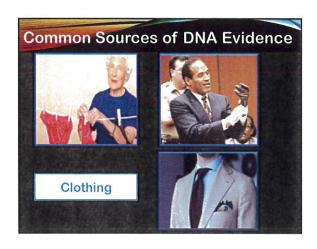


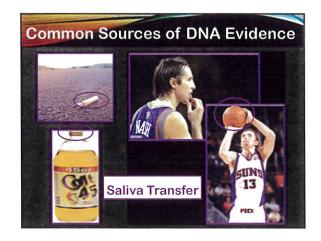


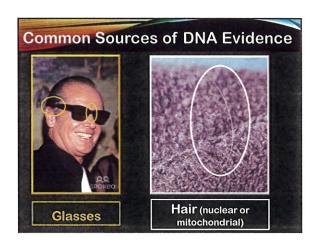
W. F. I. S. D.VAG	
What Evidence to Test for DNA? Step 4 - Body Surface Swabs (site:)	
left/right breast; left/right neck	
Step 5 - Body Surface Swabs (site:) Left/right check;circumoral, posterior	
Step 8 - External Genital Swabs	
Step 9 - Vaginal Swabs Step 9 - Vaginal Swabs	
⊠ Step 10 - Vaginal Aspirate	
⊠ Step 11 - Blood: ⊠ purple ☐ gray	
Step 11 - Blood: ⊠ parple ☐ gray Step 12 - Underpants or Diaper	
⊠ Step 13 - Bra or Other:	
Control of the Contro	
What Evidence to Test for DNA?	
What Evidence to Test for DNA?	
What if Defendant admitted to	
sex, but claimed consensual?	
AM - 1 : S 11 1	
What if there was a second	
victim (2 weeks earlier)?	
What Evidence to Test for DNA?	
Defense can perform independent	
testing (if not consumed)	
Burden shifting? NO, not if D/C	1
attacks accuracy/sufficiency of	
evidence State v. McDougall, 153	
Ariz. 157 (1987)	
Call expert to explain why items	
NOT tested	

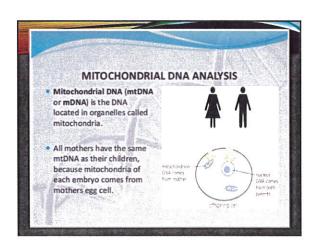












Y-STR Testing Used primarily in sex assault cases where female V DNA concentration >> than male DNA. Tests locations only on Y-chromosome Not as discriminatory as STR b/c Y-STR profiles inherited paternally

